The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Three inches	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four inches	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
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Half column	15,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	50,00
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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00
Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.
Local notices, ten cents a line.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISAAC H. DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. EST.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REDDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY

Eleventh Ward District—Directors, S. H. MILLER WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Cherberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods' Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise' Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Robt M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES R. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. IKELER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main st.

M. BROIST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

W. M. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 171—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 508 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec19'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.26'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, nearS. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞In work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who may want it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT,
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'68-1y.

RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $550. This superbe instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in *perfect* order and in every respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,
C. W. FOSTER,
may 26'71—tf Mauch Chunk, Pa.

CURLING CREAM.
By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give to it a beautiful appearance. It also invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It can be so applied as to cause the hair to curl any length of time desired. Sent by mail for 50 cts. a package. Address
ABNER TOWNSLEY,
Middletown, Adams Co., Pa.
sept17'71-6m.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
ETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&c., &c.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA county from its organization in 1813 to 1871. Compiled and edited by JOHN G. FREEZE. One Volume octavo, 500 pages, Cloth $2.50, half library, $3.50, full library $4.50.

Beginning with the early history of the territory comprised within the limits of Columbia and Montour, this volume gives the organization by its original boundaries, its subsequent legislative reductions, and the erection of Montour county. A chapter on the streams and mountains—the date of the erections of the townships and boroughs, and the territory out of which they were formed—the personnel of the courts, comprising the names of the President Judges the Associates, the Prothonotaries, Registers, Sheriffs and the resident Attorneys of both Columbia and Montour.

It has chapters on Bloomsburg, Danville, Berwick, Catawissa and the smaller towns. Full educational statistics. The Removal Question, and the vote on it by townships.

The census by townships, including Montour, from 1800 to 1870, the taxables for 1871 and the number of acres of land in each township. A very complete list of the members of Congress, Senate and House, representing Columbia county, with full and various election returns for State and Federal offices by townships.

THE WAR RECORD OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR

counties, comprising the muster roll of all the companies and parts of companies recruited therein, the No. of the Regiment, the battles they were engaged in, with numerous items of personal interest. A list of all the drafted men, the names of the conscientious-scruples exempts and the emergency men of September, 1862 and June 1863, being a complete war record of the rebellion.

ALSO

THE INVASION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

the trials of our citizens, the great argument of Judge Black on Military Commissions, and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, condemning them. Together with much other curious important, and interesting matter.

GEORGE A. CLARK, of Bloomsburg, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the work; to be paid for on delivery. aug. 18,'71-3m

NORMAL SCHOOL.
The institution heretofore known as the
MADISON ACADEMY,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871,
AS THE
WAVERLY NORMAL SCHOOL
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
PROF. H. D. WALKER, A. M.
THE SCHOOL WILL BE AT ONCE ORGANIZED AS A
NORMAL SCHOOL,
AND THE
COURSE OF STUDY
of its several classes will correspond to the course adopted by the Board of Principals of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State Authorities.
The grade of each class will be definitely fixed; and pupils on entering the School, will be examined, and placed in the class whose studies, they by their ability and attainments, are fitted to pursue.
Students so wishing, and in the judgment of the Principal competent, will be allowed to pursue a Select Course of Study.
PROF. WALKER, and his reputation as an Educator, are too well known to need any commendation from the Board of Trustees; especially in Luzerne County, where he has spent twelve years of his professional life.
For particulars respecting Board, Tuition, Books, &c., Address the Principal, or
NORMAN PHELPS, Esq.,
Secretary of Trustees.
Waverly, Luzerne county, Sept. 20th, 1871-tf.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133
1115 CHESNUT ST., (Girard Row,)
133 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
(N. E. COR. 8TH AND CHERRY.)
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturer and Dealer of our Four Great Specialties.

Our Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, including 300 styles and sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, at the lowest prices.

CORSETS in 127 styles and grades to meet the wants of all, from 40c, to $6,50 per pair, including Thomson's Glove Fitting, Robt Werly's, J. Beakley's, Mad. Foy's, Mrs. Moody's Misses' and Children's Corsets &c., together with every other desirable make, at prices beyond competition.

PANIER BUSTLES in 34 varieties, from 50c. to $8,00, including Hair Cloth, 75c; Ben Ton, 40c; Nilsson, 50c; New Broadway, 60c; Fleet, 80c., and every other desirable Bustle at lower prices than at any other parties in the trade.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS in every quality, from the finest to the lowest prices. Tucked and Fancy Muslin Skirts, in 22 varieties, from 70c. to $7,00. Chemises from 65c. to $4,75. Drawers, 62c. to $2,50. Night Dresses, $1,00 to $9,65. Toilet Sacks, 50c. to $6,45. Corset Covers, $1,50 to $5,50. Aprons, Misses' and Children's Under Garments, &c., &c.

We have the largest, best and cheapest lines of the above goods in Philadelphia. Every purchaser can save time and money by examining them. Wholesale and Retail. CATALOGUES. Sept. 30, 1871.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
BERWICK, PENN'A.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and Visitors, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Mixtures of different Kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Wines, Soaps, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,
FISH AND OYSTERS,
And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.
JOHN G. JACOBY.
Berwick, Jan 17'71—tf

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH ST., Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side, PHILADELPHIA, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of
FANCY FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skilful workmen, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine his very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as LOW PRICES AS ANY other respectable House in this city. All Furs WARRANTED. No MISREPRESENTATION TO EFFECT SALES.
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
oct20'71-3m.

GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.
J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 30,'69.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS
AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.
New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Margaret," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST.
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

Poetical.

For the Columbian.

A Message.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

O, wind that bloweth from every quarter,
North and south, and east and west,
Go thou search the wide world over,
Find for me him I love best!
Find and bear to him this message
Of my ardent constant love,
Ask of him, but whisper it softly,
Will thou ever faithful prove?

Go thou to him and remind him
Of the girl whose love he won.
Tell him I am now an orphan
In this wide world all alone;
Tell him that I will forgive him
Though he has broken every vow,
Go thou bear this message to him,
Go thou, speed thee, quickly now.

It Never Pays.

It never pays to fret and grovel,
When fortune seems our foe
The better tried will push ahead
And strike the braver blow.
For luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But grind the plow,
And clear the way
That better men have room.

It never pays in work the health
In grudging after gain, a
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheaper bought with pain.
An humble lot,
A cozy cot,
Have tempted even kings;
For station high,
That wealth will buy,
Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays a blunt refrain
Well worthy of a song,
For age and youth must learn this truth,
That nothing pays that's wrong.
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To bring prolonged success,
While what is right
In Heaven's sight
Is always sure to bless.

Miscellaneous.

THE DUEL BETWEEN JOHN BINNS AND SAMUEL STEWART.

From Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley.

This duel was fought just beyond the marsh opposite Lewisburg and is historical, having been the last one fought on the soil of Pennsylvania, and having special influence in the passage of the act of the 31st of March, 1806, imposing imprisonment with fine upon all parties having anything to do with the instigation of affairs of this kind.

Tunison Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport, who when a boy was intimate in the Maclay family, recollected the date and some of the details of the affair, but I am indebted to Mrs. Antes Snyder, of Pottstown, for a copy of John Binns' autobiography, which gives Mr. Binns' version of the affair. The file of "Kennedy's Gazette" is wanting for that year, and I could find no cotemporary account of it. Binns' account was written in 1854, after the lapse of nearly a half century.

He says: On Saturday, November 5, 1805, while I was in the public ball alley at Sunbury with a bat in my hand, tossing a ball against the wall, waiting for Major Charles Maclay to play a game, a very tall, stout stranger came to me and said, "My name is Sam Stewart, of Lycoming county; your name, I understand is John Binns, and you are editor of the 'Republican Argus.'" I replied I was. "I wish to know," said he, "who is the author of the letters published in that paper signed 'One of the People.'" "For what purpose," said I. He replied: "There are remarks in one of them which reflect on my character, and I must know the author." I declined telling him, but said if there was anything untrue it should be corrected. He was standing on my left and instantly threw his left across my breast, and with it held both my arms tight above the elbows, and at the same time threw his right arm across the back of my head, violently pushing his forefinger into the corner of my right eye, evidently with the intent to tear it out of my head. I struck him over the shins with all my strength, when he let go his hold, seized me about the waist and endeavored to throw me down. We were separated by Major Maclay and others who came into the alley. In his effort to gouge out my eye he left a scar which will accompany me to my grave.

The ball alley was attached to Harry Shaffer's hotel. I went in and wrote a note.

SUNBURY, Nov. 2, 1805.

After threatening me like a bravo, you have attacked me like a ruffian. Some satisfaction ought to be rendered for such conduct. If you have the spirit and courage to meet me as a gentleman and will appoint a time and place, and meet me with pistols, accompanied by a friend, what has passed shall be overlooked by JOHN BINNS.

Samuel Stewart, Esq.

To this note Mr. Stewart returned a verbal answer that he was going to the city, but that he would be back in two or three weeks.

On the 13th of December a note was handed to me by Mr. Andrew Kennedy, printer of the "Northumberland Gazette:"

NORTHUMBERLAND, Dec. 13, 1805.

When I received your challenge I was on my way to the city, and had it not in my power to meet you. But now I am here, ready to see you. You will therefore mention the time and place, and you will have it in your power to try my spirits that you so much doubted. It must be immediately. Let me hear from you.

SAMUEL STEWART.

I replied by note that as soon as I could get Major Maclay here I should be ready, that I had sent an express to Buffalo valley for him and I expect him that evening, and the meeting could be in the morning.

On the evening of the 13th a friend informed me that application had been made to a magistrate for a warrant of arrest to bind me over to keep the peace. I immediately wrote a note:

SATURDAY MORNING,

Sir: I have just heard that application has been made to a magistrate to prevent our meeting. I write to request that you will instantly appoint some other place, say Derrstown, Milton or any other place more convenient to you, where my friend and myself will attend. JOHN BINNS.

Samuel Stewart, Esq.

I then wrapped a pair of pistols in my overcoat pocket, walked about half a mile to the house of William Bonham, where I directed my horse to be forwarded with any note that might come.

Major Maclay soon arrived and after giving him a full statement of all that had occurred, he went to Northumberland to settle the time and place. While we talked the constable rapped at the door and inquired if I was in the house. He was told I had gone up the road.

On Mr. Maclay's return he told me the meeting was to be at seven o'clock the next morning, at the end of a fence behind Lawshe's house, opposite Derrstown, where we had agreed to sleep that night. We were on the ground at seven o'clock, just in the gray of the morning. In a few minutes we saw Mr. Stewart and Mr. Kennedy coming down the lane. After mutual salutations, Mr. Maclay proposed that we should cross the swamp and retire to a more private place, where the ground was perfectly clear. Having arrived on the ground, Mr. Kennedy proposed that the parties should settle the distance, &c. To this I objected, that being the duty of the seconds, and not of the principals. Messrs. Maclay and Kennedy then retired and after some conversation, stepped eight spaces and placed Mr. Stewart and myself at the extreme ends of the line. Mr. Maclay then said: "Gentlemen, you will understand that it is agreed between Mr. Kennedy and myself that if either of the parties shall leave his ground until the affair is finally settled, such party shall be regarded as disgraced." The seconds then retired to load the pistols. Mr. Maclay afterwards told me he then suggested to Mr. Kennedy the propriety of an effort to effect a reconciliation. Mr. Kennedy said: "That is impossible unless Mr. Binns apologized for the language used in his message to Mr. Stewart. "For my part," he added, "I think nothing should be attempted until the parties have at least exchanged a shot." Maclay and Kennedy drew near to us, and Maclay said: "When the word fire is given, you are to fire as quick as you can. If either delay while one of us count three and stop, that one shall for that time lose his fire; a snap to be counted a fire."

The seconds tossed up to determine which should give the word. Mr. Maclay won. The pistols were handed to us and discharged so simultaneously that but one report was heard. Neither ball took effect. The pistols were again handed to the seconds and they retired a few paces. At this point Mr. Maclay assured me afterwards he used every honorable argument to move Mr. Kennedy to present a proposition of settlement. This he did without effect. He then raised his voice and said: "You had better consult your principal, and I will do the same." Maclay's first words to me were: "Kennedy is a scoundrel; he is determined to have you shot." I said, "You know the terms we agreed upon and we will carry them out." The pistols were again handed to us. After a short pause Mr. Maclay came between us and said: Gentlemen, I think this business has now gone far enough, and may be amicably and honorably adjusted." He proposed that Mr. Stewart should apologize for his attack, and then Mr. Binns should declare that the publication was not made for the purpose of wounding the feelings of Mr. Stewart, but because he believed it to be true, and that it was matter proper for public information.

Mr. Stewart then said: "If God has given me more strength than other men, I do not think I ought to abuse it. I never struck a man in my life that I was not sorry for it." This was not held sufficient apology. After a pause Mr. Stewart made the required apology, and I made the declaration my friend had proposed. The parties shook hands and at a tavern in the neighborhood they and their friends breakfasted together. Mr. Stewart and I continued friends until his death, many years afterward. When he was elected to the Assembly from Lycoming county some years after, he voted for me, then editor of the 'Democratic Press," as a director of the Pennsylvania Bank. Major Maclay was then about twenty-eight years of age, and a man of much promise. He was a son of the Hon. Samuel Maclay, then United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He died soon after this affair.

I found on my return that it was Joseph Priestly, Esq., who had the warrant issued for my arrest. He saw me leave with a small mahogany case in which he knew Judge Cooper kept his pistols and suspected what was about to take place. Mr. Stewart in a note to me expressed surprise that the rumor had got afloat, as neither he nor Mr. Kennedy had communicated with any one about it, and I felt sure we had kept the matter secret.

The duel put an end to anything like personal rudeness by any members of the Federal party so long as I remained in Northumberland, and doubtless had its effect after my removal to Philadelphia."

This duel was fought near where Allen used to live beyond the marsh. Had its termination been fatal, its exact locality would no doubt be fixed. But the actors and all their compeers have descended to the silent grave, and tradition has not preserved the spot.

Lawshe's tavern was a little south of the present railroad bridge, opposite Lewisburg and was kept by John Lawshe, grandfather of A. M. Lawshe, of Lewisburg.

Andrew Kennedy, was the father of the late Andrew Kennedy so long clerk for the commissioners of Union county, who died last year. Stewart has descendants yet in Chester and Lycoming counties. Binns removed to Philadelphia in 1807, edited the "Democratic Press" many years, was also an alderman. His manual, "Binns' Justice," may be found in any lawyer's office, and is the best publication of the kind for the use intended—a justices' manual. He died subsequent to 1854, but the exact date I cannot now ascertain. Stewart and Kennedy slept the night before the duel at Albright's tavern, in Lewisburg. It was on the site of the Halfpenny woolen factory. Of course the above account is one sided. Mr. Kennedy, who always meant business in what he did, was probably not disposed to be a party to a sham duel, and therefore was strenuous in having a shot fired at all events.

JOHN B. LINN.

Hard Work.

All classes of men complain of "hard work." The carpenter thinks it "too bad" that he is obliged to work so hard for a living, while his neighbor, the physician, can ride in his carriage to attend patients, or leisurely deal out medicines in his office.

The physician thinks it hard work to be in readiness to obey calls at all hours of the day and night; to travel in cold and heat, through mud and storms, and not even be allowed one hour in the twenty-four which he can positively call his own time. He envies his friend the carpenter, who, when the day's work is done, can turn to his family and rest in peace.

The blacksmith feels that a hard lot in life has fallen to him, as he strikes at the anvil, through the long day, while on the opposite side of the street, his neighbor, the lawyer, seems to be called to the performance of no harder work than writing at his table, or reading of his law books.

But the lawyer, as his glance falls upon the blacksmith, thinks of the years spent in study to fit him for the profession, of other years of strenuous mental exertion and constant application to gain a reputation, of the still incessant toil necessary to attain it, of his frequent unavoidable contacts with most hardened villians, of the revolting relations of crime he is compelled to hear, of the hundreds of suffering, innocent victims, who plead with him to succor them from powerful oppressors but whom he cannot aid. With a sigh he turns away from the whistling, singing, jolly-faced, and brawny-armed blacksmith, and feels it a harder work to hammer and weld the iron, and blow the bellows of the law in such a manner as shall always keep the fires of his reputation burning before the world.

So it is in the various branches of trade, and in all professions. Each is apt to think his neighbor's business light work compared to the duties incumbent upon him to perform. But it is not so. The merchant and the mechanic, the clergyman and the farmer, have all work to do, either mental or physical, of equal importance to the general body politic, and requiring equal exertions. The grumbling about hard work is of no benefit to us, but decidedly foolish and wicked.

We are made to work. God constituted us with bones, sinews, strength, and in every way, by mental and physical endowment, adapted for the performance of labor. Labor is called worship; he in the mental or physical sphere of action, who labors the most perseveringly, the most efficiently for the good of himself and welfare of his fellow-men, must be accounted the most faithful and acceptable worshiper.

Dreams.

Many people awkwardly and foolishly enough disturb their own peace and that of others by a persistent belief in the prophetic character of dreams—all without the least knowledge of their true nature. It is not too much to say that such persons are not a little superstitious, for there are instances where the dreamer passes many restless nights together, pining under the insidious lash of a tortured imagination, which he terribly mistakes for silent prophecy or communion with angels or demons. To a sober mind, capable of reflecting, even ordinarily, a few facts will illume the entire subject. Every one must be conscious of certain brain and nerve action as corresponding to thought, feeling, and emotion. This is the mutual activity of mind in union with the body it inhabits. When such action is going on, fully, we are said to be awake; we hear, we see, we feel, we know our surroundings. Then every one is conscious of another state in which we do not hear, see, feel and know of our surroundings, whilst there is no action going on within, neither brain nor nerve action transpiring. This is a state of profound sleep, also called deep and sound sleep. In this state there is no dreaming and no activity anywhere, except in the process of blood making and circulation. The person is to all purposes dead to the external world, in such a state of lethargy. Now the state which is called dreaming is contradistinguished from both of the foregoing, and may properly be termed an intermediate condition. Dreams are clearly the result of mental action, but not in the same degree as when the person is awake. The fact is the mind acts but partially through its organ, the brain, and the impressions are strong enough to influence memory, but too weak and partial to start self-consciousness. Hence the person dreams, knows he has dreamed, and yet not conscious of his existence as related to the things surrounding him at the time of dreaming. The vague ramblings of the mind through its immediate organ, the brain are superinduced by physical causes, such as cerebral excitement or irritation, anxiety or undue emotion. These causes, whatever they may be, are all internal and relative at the time of the effects being produced. Hence it must be clear that there is nothing supernatural and much less premonitory about the state, which some good, but deluded people imagine is allied to sooth-saying and astrology.

TRUE joy is a serene and sober emotion, and they are miscrably out that take laughter for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolution of a brave mind.

True Moral Perfection.

It is a truth full of deep meaning that all through human nature perfection is intimately associated with unconsciousness. In the physical nature the most complete health is where each organ performs its part unheeded, where the activities are harmoniously engaged, not in analyzing their own nature, but in accomplishing their own functions. Directly any part of the body asserts its own separate existence, and demands special notice, it is a proof that something is out of order, and is the first symptom of disease. The countryman, who, on being asked how he kept his physical system in such perfect order, replied, that "for his part he had no system," showed by his answer a perfection of health, which but few ever realize. It is when the head aches, or the tooth throbs, or the limb is injured, that we become specially conscious of their existence; when they are in good working order we forget them, and only consider the results they produce.

This truth is not confined to the bodily functions. The strongest mind is not the most conscious of its strength. The greatest geniuses of the world have lived and died unaware of the richness of their mental treasures. The true artist is so absorbed in the love of his art that he forgets his own powers, while the mere dabbler is vainly conscious of his inferior abilities. Often those faculties upon which we most pride ourselves are the most superficially developed, while our real powers lie unfathomed and unknown. He who works for fame or applause is always measuring his own skill, and estimating his own progress, while he whose heart is centred in the work itself dwells not upon his own instrumentality, but rejoices in the furtherance of the object, by whatever means. One orator, filled with the greatness of his theme, or bent on effecting some reform, and anxious to inspire others with a like enthusiasm, is unconscious of the eloquence which holds his audience in rapt attention, nor does he care to measure it; his object lies ahead of himself, and he uses himself,

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, November 10, 1871

The Future.

Much is said and written about parties being dead, and many there are amongst the dead. Some milky philosophers would have the Democracy surrender their organization and support some hybrid formation to be excogitated from cunning brains which shall be expressly fitted, without regard to principle, for defeating the regular Radical organization. And then we have also a modification of this latter scheme which is for the Democracy to nominate some disappointed and soured Radical, who will promise whatever is necessary to obtain most votes, and these latter generally, work extravaganza upon farce by suggesting the vilest Radical in the land as the candidate, Mr. Chief Justice CHASE. Why SUMNER, SEWARD, BUTLER and the like are not also suggested by this reckless crew of bandits is yet not explained. FRANK BLAIR suggests somebody he calls GRATZ BROWN, but as FRANK himself is just fresh from the Radical ranks it is rather cool in him to begin to dictate.

No man but a Democrat, and he the candidate of the Democratic party can beat Gen. GRANT. Every scheming politician and bond-holding apostate may as well yield to that inevitable truth at once. The power of money is great—but it is not great enough to put aside this truth. *Conventions may be bought up but the Democratic people cannot be.* In spite of any possible occurrences there will be a Democrat running for President in 1872.

Some politicians seem to imagine that a party may be traded off, or its principles changed, at the will of those who are at its head. Because this has time and again been done with the Republican party, it is imagined that the same thing may be done with the Democracy. The idea is a vain one. *The Democratic party does not make principles, but certain unchangeable principles make the party.* The principle, for instance, that the people should be left untrammeled to all things not morally wrong, lies at the foundation of Democracy. Can any convention prevent people from entertaining and acting upon that principle—can politicians obliterate it? It will always have unyielding advocates, and so long as it has they will form a party, whether known as the Democratic party or by another name. The intelligent advocates of ideas founded on this principle will never permit politicians or conventions to transfer them to opposing principles. Therefore, it is idle to set up any creature of bondholders, corporations, or banks, or other selfish interest, as the candidate of the Democratic party. It would be a burlesque upon both sense and honesty to place Mr. SALMON P. CHASE in nomination as a candidate of the Democratic party for President. Nor will any other half converted Radical answer the purpose. The miserable hotch-potch patchwork of years passed is to be abandoned, not intensified. The party will be stronger with undoubted, unsullied Democrats as candidates, and a platform which shall distinctly declare for the full restoration of the people to their natural rights—rights out of which they have been defrauded by Congressional legislation—than it can possibly be with other candidates or a dubiously Democratic platform.

The idea of compelling Democrats to choose between CHASE and GRANT is extremely absurd—as in that case many would not vote and half the rest would support GRANT as the least of the two evils. A party that has not the nerve or the vitality to put forth a representative of its principles as its candidate for President is unworthy of confidence and will always justly fail to command public regard. There are yet hundreds of thousands of voters who will not consent to become political gamblers, or shuttle-cocks for crack-sportsmen to weave nets to catch gudgeons with. They are men who persist that honesty is yet the best policy and who will maintain that attitude while right is regarded a superior virtue and wrong is esteemed base and unworthy of freemen.

The Defaulter Evans.

GEORGE O. EVANS, who pocketed near $300,000 of the people's money, as State war claim agent, was recently brought before Judge PEARSON on *habeas corpus*. After fully hearing the case, the Judge discharged EVANS upon the criminal proceeding but required $100,000 bail for his appearance on the civil suit. The grounds for refusing to hold him on the criminal charge of embezzlement were that EVANS was not an officer, and also that retaining a sum to which he *might* be entitled under the law was not embezzlement. The civil suit will probably end in smoke—that is, if judgment is obtained no property will be found from which to collect the amount.

This whole sum stolen ought to be charged to the account of Auditor General HARTRANFT. Had he discharged his duty properly, EVANS would have been compelled to pay up while he had the money in hand and before he divided with his confreres. As it is, the whole amount is no doubt lost through Radical incompetency and rascality.

The New York and Other Frauds.

When Democratic officials turn scoundrels and rob the people, as in New York, they are promptly exposed and pursued to punishment by their party friends, and, if possible, made to disgorge. The Democrats have not only openly denounced in Convention those of their party who were suspected of fraud, but, on the suggestion of a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Attorney-General has delegated his powers to the first Democratic lawyer in the State, and he, on the affidavit of the Chairman of the Democratic State committee has brought the offenders so closely within the arena of justice that nothing but the clearest proofs of innocence can possibly screen them. The Radical post office thieves, in the same city, walk the streets unmolested! The National Administration has a fearful account to settle with the people for not bringing its acknowledged defaulters and other thieves to justice.

THE Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* suggested Gen. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER, of Chester county, for Governor. Aside from the ornamental prefix to his name he flourishes, nothing is publicly known of him.

Thanksgiving.

The yankees have won another triumph—they have compelled the President to yield his former determination and appoint their day for Thanksgiving—the last Thursday in November. As that day is selected to commemorate a gross fraud upon the Indians—stealing the winter's supply of corn raised by the squaws, and by them gathered upon a pile and covered with leaves—we do not regard it as especially appropriate for thanksgiving ceremonies. We don't think the Lord led the yankees to that act or to the spot where the corn was hidden—another power was more likely to protect them and to take an interest in keeping them alive; that same spirit that heads all thieving forays, as well as suggests all other rascalities and yankee enterprizes.

Surely it is all right for nations as well as individuals to return thanks, with due humiliation, to Almighty God for the blessings they enjoy. But to do so profitably it will first be necessary to deal justly, mercifully, kindly and generously with all their fellow beings but more especially their brethren and those they hold in their power. Give back to all the people the rights of which they have been robbed, the property of which they have been plundered, the homes of which they have been despoiled, and promise all in gracious good faith that they shall no longer be robbed and plundered, that carpet-baggers and all other thieves and scallawags shall be driven from public official position, and honest men installed in their places—do this and much more in that vein and you will then be in a position to give thanks that will be acceptable and not a burlesque in the sight of God and man.

Whether the amount of good that will be done on that day will exceed the idleness and disdipation it will induce is a fair subject of consideration for its advocates.

Cumberland and Franklin Senator.

The wrongful action of return judges undertaking to decide upon the legality of regularly returned votes (a gross and indecent offence so often attempted by the Radicals) will no doubt be abandoned, in this case, and the Radical candidate will take the seat in the manner contemplated by law. But if the charges of bribery are susceptible of clear proof the seat ought to be contested. If it is proven that Mr. WEAKLY himself furnished money for that purpose, or otherwise participated in bribing voters, every decent man in the Senate will be required to vote to expel him. If bribery is clearly proven the election ought to be sent back to the people, whether WEAKLY is proven to be concerned in it or not. Bribery at elections is an offence so clearly subverting all the objects of elections, and of such grossly corrupting tendency, that when proven it dare not be tolerated. If the facts are as represented the contest ought to be made and the charges proven as far as practicable. If any party dares to take the responsibility of keeping a Senator in office who has been elected by such means, it is important that that fact be established. It is a mistake to suppose that public virtue no longer exists, and the party that shall attempt to keep a Senator in his seat who has obtained it by open and proved bribery, will assuredly be condemned at the election. The offence charged is one of the grossest outrages that can be committed upon the rights of the people, and no fair man will sustain it. Let the offence be exposed—let the party, if any, that will sustain it, also be exposed.

States Rights in Illinois.

It is quite evident, from Gov. Palmer's (Republican) letter to the attorney general of Illinois, touching the killing of Col. Grosvenor, that the chief magistrate of Illinois, is indignant at Gen. Sheridan's assumption of power during the late Chicago fire. The governor says that "General Sheridan, the mayor, Frank T. Sherman and their associates assumed to suspend the operations of the constitution and laws of the State, and substituted instead the law of military force to be defined and applied by themselves," and his excellency concludes: "They, by their lawless acts, attacked and insulted dignity and authority; their example weakens public confidence in the constitution and the laws, and in attempting to enforce usurped and lawless authority they have sacrificed the life of a peaceable citizen. Animated by these convictions, and confident in the belief that the State of Illinois, acting through proper deputies, is most capable of protecting her own people and enforcing the dignity of the authority of its own laws, I request that you, in conjunction with the State's attorney of the seventh judicial circuit, will bring all the facts before the grand jury of Cook county, in order that all persons concerned in the unlawful killing of Thomas W. Grosvenor may be brought to a speedy trial."

General Sheridan, in his report to the adjutant general at Washington, says he acted in compliance with the mayor's proclamation, calling upon him "to protect the public interests," and that he ordered certain companies from western military posts, and called into temporary service a regiment of local volunteers.

National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruits of succesful toil. Industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from ills which elsewhere have affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities, there would be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers; of resignation on their part to the will of God and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 30th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual acknowledgements to Almighty God for the blessings he has conferred upon them for merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness for less fortunate brethren, whom, in His wisdom, he has deemed it best to chastise. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

We published Gov. GEARY's proclamation last week, designating the same day for the same purpose.

The Elections.

Owing to the Democratic divisions between Tammany and anti-Tammany, the Republicans have carried New York by 30,000 majority, electing their whole State ticket and majorities in both branches of the Legislature. There is no danger of New York going for GRANT.

New Jersey returns to her ancient principles and goes Democratic by a large majority.

Maryland goes Democratic by probably 20,000 majority. The Radicals claim majorities in four counties but probably have carried only two. The negroes voted for the first time at a State election.

Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin have probably gone Republican by reduced majorities. Returns meagre.

Virginia is Democratic by an increased majority.

From Mississippi and Arkansas only a few returns have been received, but these look favorable.

In Massachusetts, WASHBURNE, Radical, is elected Governor over several opposing candidates and parties, by about the usual Radical majority. The Democracy were represented only by a mongrel candidate on a platform stolen from the Radicals. *Sich is yankee!*

OBITUARIES.

Death of Gen. Wellington H. Ent.

Our people were shocked and deeply grieved on Sunday morning by the announcement of the death of their honored and respected fellow-citizen, Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT. He died of "Brighth's disease of the Kidneys," which was no doubt contracted by exposure during the war. He had been confined to his bed only a few weeks but has been regarded as seriously ill for a much longer period. At the time of his death he held the office of Prothonotary, to which he had been elected two years ago by a majority that attested the high regard in which he was held by the people. He leaves a wife and one child, and a very large circle of relatives and devoted friends to mourn his early demise.

Gen. ENT, Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves during a considerable portion of the war, was born on the 16th of August, 1834, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. After receiving a primary education he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, in August, 1855, and graduated from that institution in June, 1858. Soon after his graduation he became a student at law in the office of ROBERT F. CLARK, Esq., at Bloomsburg. He prosecuted his professional studies with great zeal; entered the law department of the University of Albany, in September, 1859, graduated in the summer of 1860, and in the same year commenced the practice of his profession in his native county. He served with honor during the late war, rising from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He was wounded at South Mountain. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General and polled a vote in excess of his party strength. He was afterwards elected Prothonotary of Columbia county by an overwhelming majority and he had not yet served out his term at the time of his death. He frequently distinguished himself during the war as one of "the bravest of the brave" and his coolness and courage never forsook him in the midst of battle. No man of his age stood higher amongst our people and his death is universally lamented. His remains were attended to their final resting place on Tuesday afternoon last by a very large concourse of people, including the military, masonic lodges, &c.

Gen. ENT was well known by reputation and otherwise throughout the State, and his death will be regretted through its length and breadth. The newspapers received since the telegraphic announcement of his death all contain articles evincing the highest regard for his character and the deepest sorrow for his early decease.

Death of Dr. Stanton, Auditor-General Elect.

HARRISBURG, November 5.—Dr. Stanton, the newly elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, died at his home at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock to-day. He was taken ill, yesterday morning, with erysipelas, which went to his brain. He will be buried on Saturday next.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., November 4.—Colonel David Stanton, Auditor-General elect of this State, died suddenly at his residence in this place, at ten minutes past one this morning. He had been suffering for a day or two with herpes in the face, causing him much pain, and about seven o'clock last evening, he injected a small quantity of morphine into his arm for the purpose of quieting the pain which had become very severe, and by this he was much relieved. Sleep ensued, from which his wife found it impossible to arouse him. Drs. Jackson, McKinney, Winans and Reed were summoned, and used every effort to bring about a reaction, without permanent effect. It is the opinion of the physicians that in making the injection of the morphine, he punctured a blood vessel, which, owing to the peculiar state of his system, was the immediate cause of his death. He was forty-two years of age.

Death of E. A. Buckalew.

ETHAN ALLEN BUCKALEW, neph ew of Senator BUCKALEW, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, died recently in Wilkes-Barre. He died very suddenly, having been ill but a few days.

Mr. B. was a soldier in the war, was a member of the 149th regiment and participated in all the sanguinary engagements in which it bore a part, with great credit to himself. He was taken prisoner in the battle of North Anna, in 1864. On his way to prison in North Carolina he escaped three times from his guards, and the last time succeeded in reaching the Federal lines. He promptly rejoined his regiment and participated in the terrible battles which ended by the surrender of Gen. LEE. For the past two years he has been reading law with Gen. OSBORNE, at Wilkes-Barre, and acted as one of his aids during the Scranton riots. He is very highly spoken of by the Luzerne papers.

GENERAL GRANT has pardoned C. H. Ward, in prison at Boston, for embezzling government funds. Under present circumstances, when such crimes are epidemic, the action of the President amounts to an invitation to steal.

Auditor General.

The death of Dr. STANTON will create a vacancy in the office of Auditor General on the 1st of May next. The only law on the subject of filling vacancies in that office is as follows:

"The general election law now in force for the choice of a governor of this commonwealth shall regulate the elections for auditor and surveyor general; and in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices, by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the governor; and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected."

From the reading of this section it is palpable that only vacancies created by a person already in office were contemplated by its framers. But in the absence of any other law on the subject, we presume the power of the Governor to appoint would not be seriously questioned. The Legislature, however, will have ample time to act and we do not doubt will authorize an election next fall, giving the Governor power to appoint in the meantime. The leading Radicals show a desire to have a law passed extending the term of General HARTRANFT for three years more, but Gov. GEARY will not listen to this outrage it is said.

Hon. Hiester Clymer.

We are gratified to see it stated that Hon. HIESTER CLYMER has returned from his extended trip to Europe and that he is in robust health. One of the ablest and purest of Pennsylvania's statesman, we hope to see him again taking a conspicuous part in the politics of the State. If the people were particular to elect none but such as he to high position there would soon be an end to public corruption and incompetency would be consigned to the limits where it can do no harm. Unless he can be made Governor of the State old Berks owes it to her own honor and glory to return him to the Senate, where he can be of infinite use in promoting public integrity and protecting the interests of the people. Mr. CLYMER was cordially welcomed upon his return by the citizens of Reading, to whom he made a speech giving some of the details of his trip.

Making Great Men out of Small Material.

Years ago, when SETH CLOVER was made Canal Commissioner, an eastern editor taunted the west by giving utterance to the truth that they had a way of making great men out of small material in that quarter. In the face of similar and constant ridicule, they have ever since continued the business, and to see a western man cracked up as a greater General than CAESAR, a greater lawgiver than MOSES, a statesman superior to PITT, and an orator greater than any America has heretofore produced, and to find the subject of all this eulogy with abilities scarcely sufficient to properly conduct a merely routine business or to comprehend the most ordinary enterprise, is an experience constantly occurring.

But we do not care how many such great men they make amongst themselves so long as the interests of others or the honor of the country is not affected. To put up Railroad conductors for President, Bank clerks for State Treasurer, and a thousand little fishes for Governors and U. S. Senators, be little and bedraggl ' those high offices and the party, and brings them both into contempt. That is our objection to the whole business of trumpeting small men into large dimensions.

It is to be regretted that the voters do not look more to ability when deciding who shall fill the various offi ces and it will be well if the newspapers urge this point instead of belittling everything by constantly proposing wholly incompetent men for the most important places.

The Senate Again a Tie.

The death of Senator CONNEL, of Philadelphia, again leaves the Senate a tie. Although elected, he was not yet a Senator, the returns not having been presented to the Senate as the law requires and he not having qualified. No vacancy can therefore exist until the Senate meets. Then, and not till then, the Speaker will be authorized to issue his warrant for a special election to fill the vacancy. The case of a Senator already sworn in would be different—then the Speaker could at any time issue a warrant authorizing an election.

Mr. Connell's district is Republican by 7000 majority and there is therefore no hope of the election of a Democrat; and there is no probability even that a respectable Republican will be elected. Some low legislative corruptionist will no doubt be elected.

Grant't Idea of Thanksgiving!

The Washington *Patriot* gets off the following: Gen. GRANT attempted to write his Thanksgiving proclamation without consulting anybody, and of course, as all know, he blundered. Indeed, his mind was so warped by thinking of the Ku-klux, that when the first draft of his Thanksgiving proclamation was placed in the hands of his private secretary for correction, it was in substance very like his preliminary Ku-klux proclamation. It commanded the people to peaceably assemble within five days from date and deliver up their prayers; and threatened a general suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, a declaration of martial law, and the arrest of all who disobeyed the order if it was not universally observed. Of course it was corrected, and Grant never knew the difference.

THE Pittsburg *Post* says TOM SCOTT is and always was a Democrat! It is not at all singular that nobody except the editors of the *Post* know this peculiar fact, for since 1860 TOM has voted for every Radical candidate for President and for Governor, and not once for a Democratic candidate for Congress or the Legislature! Probably he never voted for a Democratic candidate in his life. The *Post* says he was a DOUGLASS man. He may have voted for the independent DOUGLASS electoral ticket, but as that was in opposition to the regular Democratic electoral ticket, he might as well have voted for LINCOLN direct. We expect next to hear the *Post* describe a fish with legs, hoofs, horns and feathers!

THE Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been elected president of the Houston and Great Northern railroad of Texas, which is owned mainly by a number of well-known New York capitalists.

IT is now coming to light that the Tweed "ring" in New York embraces more Radicals than Democrats.

John Scott's Ku-Klux.

Senator Scott's insanity in regard to the Ku-klux of South Carolina is so evident that it should excite pity even in the breasts of those whom it is most likely to injure. When Governor Bullock, of Georgia, invented his tales of southern outrage, and had them printed in Forney's Washington *Chronicle* at so much a column, they were readily set down to the unscrupulous mendacity of a demagogue. But John Scott is not to be judged in that way. He really believes in the creatures of his own excited imagination, and with lance uplifted rushes among them with the fury of Don Quixote in his attack on the harmless procession to Georgia.

Grant and his advisers anticipated much from the report of Senator Scott. They expected such a catalogue of outrages as would justify them in sending troops into South Carolina, declaring martial law, suspending the writ of *habeas Corpus*, and imposing all the rigors of the force bill. Scott was closeted with the President on his return and vehemently urged the immediate necessity of sending troops to the State to quell the Ku-klux; but his report, which consisted of the incoherent jargon of silly negro women, and the second-hand stories of frightened carpet-baggers, compelled Grant to hesitate before putting the machinery of the force bill in execution. He is still hesitating whether he shall take the fatal step of making war on a portion of his countrymen on no other pretext than that which is offered in this report of Senator Scott. If he believe half that is put forth in the report, or rely on the wisdom of Senator Scott, Grant would at once adopt his counsel and convert South Carolina into a theatre of civil war. Yet all the statements in the report gathered from sleep-walking negroes and romancing carpet baggers would not justify this step before the American people and thus John Scott's policy is disgraced, and his report sinks into deserved contempt.

What adds to the mortification and discomfiture of this fanatic is the letter of Colonel Reno, commanding in the disturbed district of South Carolina, on which he has recently turned his back. Col. Reno reports that perfect order and law reign in South Carolina, and the statement of this impartial soldier, who is on the ground, will be preferred to the report of Senator Scott, supported by the witnesses of Congressman Wallace. To the greater confusion of the Senator, A. J. Ransler, the colored lieutenant governor of South Carolina, writes that it will be a bad policy to introduce martial law into the State, and declares that the civil authorities are fully able to vindicate the law and suppress every disturbance. Senator Scott's report is thus contemned, and his evil counsels repudiated by those for whose supposed benefit they were intended. The military authorities declare there are no disturbances in South Carolina, and the civil authorities earnestly deprecate the employment of federal force. President Grant is, therefore, reluctantly constrained to forego the employment of his force bill until some more favorable pretext shall be presented.

The Ku-klux investigation has proved a miserable failure in a double sense. It was believed that it would make a good campaign document for the radicals of Pennsylvania and other States of the north this year, and furnish a pretext for Grant to inaugurate in South Carolina the scheme of military subjugation in order to reduce the southern States to submission to radicalism in 1872. But it has served neither purpose. The dreams of imbecile negroes on the Congaree, and the malicious inventions of Whittemore and his crew have been pushed aside for the more exciting revelations of Tammany fraud and Evans, Hodge and Norton embezzlement; and Grant dares not attempt his conquest of the south while the whole nation is a witness of the perfect tranquility and obedience to law which reign there. In the meantime a cry comes from Washington that the funds of Senator Scott's Ku-klux committee are exhausted, and that further excursions to the sunny south must be abandoned in consequence. This is to be regretted on Senator Scott's account, but the public will lose nothing. His Southern Tales of the Ku-klux though printed at public expense and distributed under the frank of radical members of congress, attract no readers, and inspire no alarm.—*Patriot.*

[GRANT has since declared martial law in nine counties of South Carolina, by way of trying how the thing will work.]

Negro Equality.

The design of the Radical leaders has always been to force an absolute personal equality between the whites and blacks. The rank and file, it is true, are made to believe that the equality is only to extend to "equal rights before the law," but this is a subterfuge. To establish the truths of this assertion of ours beyond controversy, we copy from the *N. Y. Tribune* the following letter of CHARLES SUMNER, the law-giver of the Radicals, written to a Negro convention held in South Carolina, viz:

BOSTON, Oct. 12, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am glad that our colored fellow-citizens are to have a convention of their own. So long as they are excluded from rights, or suffer in any way on account of color, they will naturally meet together in order to find a proper remedy, and since you kindly invite me to communicate with the convention, I make bold to offer a few brief suggestions.

In the first place, you must at all times insist upon your rights, and here I mean not only those already accorded, but others still denied, all of which are contained in equality before the law. Wherever the law supplies a rule there you must insist on equal rights. How much remains to be obtained you know too well.

In the experience of life can a respectable colored citizen travel on steamboats or railways or public conveyances generally without insult on account of color? Let Governor Dunn of Louisiana describe his journey from New Orleans to Washington. Shut up from proper accommodation in the cars, the doors of the Senate Chamber opened to him, and there he found that equality which a railroad conductor had denied. Let our excellent friend, Frederick Douglass, relate his melancholy experience, when within sight of the Executive Mansion he was thrust back from the dinner table where his brother commissioners were already seated. You know the outrage.

I might ask the same question with regard to hotels, and even the common schools. A hotel is a legal institution, and so is a common school, and as such each must be for the equal benefit of all. Nor can there be any exclusion from either on account of color. It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens, even if in all respects as good as those of other persons. Equality is not found in equivalent, but only in equality; in other words, there must be no discrimination on account of color.

The discrimination is an insult, a hindrance, and a bar, which not only destroys comfort and prevents equality, but weakens all other rights. The right to vote will have no security until your equal rights in the public conveyances, hotels and common schools are at last established; but here you must insist for yourselves by speech, by petition, and by vote. Help yourselves, and others will help also.

The civil rights law needs a supplement to cover their cases. This defect has been apparent from the beginning, and for a long time I have striven to remove it. I have a bill for this purpose now pending in the Senate. Will not colored fellow-citizens see that those in power no longer postpone this essential safeguard? Surely here is an object worthy of effort.

Nor has the Republican party done its work until this is accomplished. Is it not better to establish all our own people in the enjoyment of equal rights before we seek to bring others within the sphere of our institutions, to be treated like Fred Douglas on his way to the President from San Domingo? It is easy to see that a small part of the means, the energy, and the determined will spent in the expedition to St. Domingo, and in the prolonged war dance about that Island, with menace to the black Republic of Hayti, would have secured all our colored fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of equal rights. Of this there can be no doubt.

Among the cardinal objects is education, which must be insisted on; here again must be equality side by side with the alphabet. It is vain to teach equality if you do not practice it. It is vain to recite the great words of the Declaration of Independence if you do not make them a living reality. What is a lesson without examples?

As all are equal at the ballot-box, so must all be equal at the common school. Equality in the common school is the preparation for equality at the ballot-box. Therefore do I put this among the essentials of education. In asserting your rights you will not fail to insist upon justice to all, under which is necessarily included purity in the Government. Thieves and money-changers, whether Democrats or Republicans, must be driven out of our Temple. Tammany Hall and Republican self-seekers must be overthrown. There should be no place for either. Thank God, good men are now coming to the rescue. Let them, while uniting against corruption, insist upon equal rights for all; also the suppression of lawless violence, whether in the Kuklux Klan outraging the South, or illicit undertakings outraging the black Republic of Hayti.

To these inestimable objects add specie payments, and you will have a platform which ought to be accepted by the American people. Will not our colored fellow-citizens begin this good work? Let them at the same time save themselves and save the country.

These are only hints, which I submit to the convention, hoping that its proceedings will tend especially to the good of the colored race.

Accept my thanks and best wishes and believe me, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Injustice and Fraud of the New England States.

Ever since the advent of Radicalism to power the New England States have controlled the Legislation of Congress for their own peculiar interests. Our revenue laws are all made to meet the wishes and protect the interests of New England manufacturers. All the Middle, Western and Southern States are oppressively taxed under our tariff laws, for the exclusive interest of the manufacturing lords of New England. An immense disproportionate share of National Banking capital of the country is conferred upon New England, as a means of subjugating the balance of the country to her will. During the war she was no less favored with her quotas of men for the army; and now it has been discovered that the State of Massachusetts has been permitted to swindle the Government out of *three millions of dollars* in the adjustment of the war claims. In March last, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio, made a speech in Congress, in which he gives from official records, the number of Regiments put into the field by the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio during the rebellion, and the amounts claimed by each in consequence. We extract from the speech as follows:

	Regiments.
Massachusetts	78
New York	275
Pennsylvania	250
Ohio	230

But to be more specific. While Massachusetts furnished 197 less than New York, on the plea of war expenditures, she has drawn from the Treasury $1,757,671 more than New York. While Massachusetts furnished 180 regiments less than Pennsylvania, on the plea of war expenditures, she has drawn from the Treasury $1392,984 more than Pennsylvania. While Massachusetts furnished 162 regiments less than Ohio, on the plea of war expenditures, she has drawn from the Treasury $911,243 more than Ohio. I do not speak without authority. I hold in my hand a table made out by direction of the Third Auditor of the Treasury on the 21st day of December, 1868, showing the amount claimed and the amounts drawn from the Treasury to cover war expenditures by the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is as follows:

Statement of the amounts claimed by the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio for war expenditures incurred by them and amounts allowed on settlement of same:

States.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
Massachusetts	$3,593,261 71	$3,187,863 51
New York	3,247,825 32	2,240,192 50
Pennsylvania	2,118,439 37	2,604,879 78
Ohio	2,278,376 54	2,570,930 60

The Washington *Review & Examiner*, on this subject very justly remarks:

"Before following Gen. Morgan's figures to their natural result, we will call the attention of the reader to facts that will show that that gentleman done Massachussets more than justice. It will be remembered that while the regiments put into the service from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were stalwart white men, who made the truest and best soldiers, many of the quotas of Massachusetts were filled principally by negroes—not from their own territories, but gathered up by agents in the south and put into the army to represent Massachusetts. Thus the small amount of men that State did furnish should not be placed to her credit, as they were from the South, and on account of their character were utterly worthless as soldiers.

But by returning to Gen. Morgan's facts the reader will see that while Pennsylvania received about seven thousand dollars per regiment for her expenses in putting in white men, Massachusetts received over *forty-five thousand dollars* for each of her negro regiments. It will thus be seen that the Massachusetts war claim was almost totally fraudulent. Of course no one will claim that Massachusetts was entitled to more pay in proportion to troops furnished than Pennsylvania, and it may be well doubted whether she was entitled to as much, as her distance from the battle fields relieved her almost entirely from the damaging influences of the war, while the soil of Pennsylvania was invaded and several great battles fought within its limits. Yet if we allow the same proportionate claim for Massachusetts as Pennsylvania, it will be seen that that State has drawn out of the United States Treasury almost *three million dollars more than was due her.* We might add to this astounding exposure that this is not the first time the old Bay State has practised the confidence game upon our Government. Notwithstanding the equivocal position of that State during the war of 1812, peace was hardly restored until she presented a bill of almost a million dollars, one-half of which was allowed and paid. Almost half a century afterwards, in 1859, the bill was again presented and Massachusetts was again paid over a quarter of a million dollars. But not satisfied with being twice paid in full on the same claim, during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, the Republicans having a two-thirds majority in each branch, an act was passed paying on the claim, already twice paid, the further sum of $678,362 more! making in all, thirteen hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars! being $492,838 more than Massachusetts originally claimed, and $905,539 more than had been declared to be due."

Is it any wonder that Massachusetts is a Radical State? With her propensities for robbery she could not be anything else than Radical.

GOV. BULLOCK, of Georgia, a Radical carpet-bagger, resigned his office to avoid impeachment and then ran away to avoid arrest. He had robbed the State of immense sums, and in conjunction with Gen. CAMERON, Secretary DELANO and others had also robbed it of its railroads! In South Carolina the thieving Governor is protected from impeachment or arrest by the Federal army. Will the people forever endure these things?

THE carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina has been detected in an embezzlement of *thirty millions of dollars*, in State bonds! Robbed and insulted as they were, was it any wonder that the people would combine to drive such scoundrels out of the land? The financial agent of the State claims *four million dollars* for his services in negotiating loans! Would the good people of Pennsylvania endure such villainy?

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have a fortune of $55,000,000. And yet the good lady, as reported, is troubled with vagrant fears of ending her days in poverty.

Receipts for Subscription to the "Columbian," for October, 1871.

A Ragenbach	2 00	Stephen M Ellis	2 00
J H Ikeler	2 00	Samuel Shive	2 00
Jacob B Stoler	2 00	D G Kinney	2 00
John W Keller	2 00	Miss Lizzie Barclay	2 00
John P Walter	2 00	Walter Scott	2 00
Isaac Harriger	2 00	George W Farver	2 00
John M Clark	2 00	Dr F H Harrison	2 00
John C Snyder	1 00	Wm Purcell	2 00
New World Publishing Company	2 00	Geo F Sowers	50
I K Mosteller	2 00	Jno Shuman	2 00
M V B Kline	2 00	Isaac Whipple	1 75
Benj Hoskins	1 00	E M Tewksberry	2 00
Wm Stocker	2 00	James Kreiner	2 00
Geo Hollenback	2 00	Sam'l H Hutchison	2 00
John J Gearhart	2 00	E B Runyan	2 00
H H Shugars	2 00	Nicholas Kisll	2 00
Samuel Sons	2 00	Mrs Anna Miller	2 00
Asa Yorks	2 00	A J Emmith	2 00
Andrew Croll	2 00	Powell Fulk	2 00

MARRIAGES.

KITCHEN—MILLER—In Orangeville, October 31, by Rev. S. Spear, Amos Kitchen, of Greenwood, to Miss sarah A. Miller, of Greenwood.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—In Orange, October 28th, Minny F. Edwards, aged 1 years, 3 months and 11 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats, "	60
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 60
Butter	25
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	16 00

BE GUIDED BY WHAT YOU KNOW.—There is an old proverb which says, "experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others, before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standa rd restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Quotations and inquiries, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the lands and down the throats of invalids their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and Al. Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county Pa., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of DECEMBER, 1871, at one clock p. m., the following property to wit:

All that parcel or piece of land situate in the township of Beaver, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by lands of Philip McGrann, on the north by lands of Simon P. Knee, east Reuben Swearman, south Peter Shearman, containing Thirty Acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Eveans.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by John Johnson and Mary Brown, on the north by Peter Strauser, on the east by Christian Small and on the south by Christian Small, containing Forty-six Acres, more or less, on which is erected a dwelling house and bank barn.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Yeager, deceased, in the hands of his administrator, Hiram Y. Hower.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by land of Wellington Hartman, on the north by an alley, on the east by land of John Creamer, on the south by Main Street, containing about fifty feet in front and one hundred and fifty feet deep be the same more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John K. Girton.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece parcel and tract of ground situate in the township of Hemlock, in the county of Columbia, containing Thirty Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Thomas J Vanderslice on the south, Robert Russel on the west and north, and J. Heister Vanderslice on the east, together with the machinery on the said premises and attached to the buildings including engines, &c., used for working of said machinery and the quarry situate on said premises, on which said premises are erected four two story frame dwelling houses one frame stable, a large building for the use of manufacturing of Slate, Engine House, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Thomas Slate Co.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing twenty-five feet on Locust avenue and extending back one hundred and forty feet to an alley on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as property of Edward Holley.

Bloomsburg, Nov, 10, 1871. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

THE COLUMBIAN

Bloomsburg, Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq. is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. U.

APPOINTMENT.—On Tuesday last Gov. GEARY appointed RUDOLPH H. RINGLER of Bloomsburg, to be Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts of this county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. ENT. The appointment will run until the fall of 1872, when an election will take place for the choice of a regular incumbent. The action of the Governor in this case was strictly upon party grounds and overruled an application made to him for the appointment of Mr. ZARR, Deputy under Gen. ENT, for the remaining months of the pending term. It was proposed by gentlemen of both parties that Mr. ZARR should continue to perform the duties of the office until a regular election could take place in the interest of the widow and child of the deceased—they receiving from him a due proportion of the proceeds of the office for that time. But the Radical Republican ring of Bloomsburg presented RINGLER for appointment and the Governor acceded to their demand. We are admonished by this transaction that Radical sympathy for the soldiers and for their widows and orphans is a very manageable emotion and can be perfectly controlled when occasion requires. It is not a kind of sympathy at all likely to cause any sacrifice of personal interest or disregard of the smallest morsel of patronage which can be appropriated from the hands of political power.

THE recent vacancy in the office of Prothonotary in this county shows an imperfection in the law which should be corrected. In case of vacancy in that office no provision exists for filling it temporarily until an appointment can be regularly made by the Governor; and it might easily happen that heavy losses would be suffered by individuals in consequence. A delay of a single day in entering a judgment, in consequence of a vacancy in the office might cause the loss of a debt, and other inconveniences and evils might be occasioned by the same cause. It would perhaps be well that the Register or Recorder of a county should be authorized to act *pro tem* pending a vacancy in the latter office or in that of Clerk of the several Courts, so that there should be no interregnum or possible injury to individuals from a vacancy and the interruption of public business.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several articles of "*original poetry*" on hand which cannot be inserted and which the authors can have by calling for them. Writers who cannot indict respectable prose or describe a common event in plain, intelligible and correct language need not flatter themselves that they can write poetry even of the lowest order. It is folly to confound the similarity of sound in the last words of lines with poetry or even rhyme, and all authors ought to know that to constitute true poetry there must be elevated thought perspicuously expressed, fine imagery, pure diction, faultless measure and rhymth that flows as if natural and unsought. So much at least to make *poetry* passable. Mere rhyme may be put together in pleasant and even witty form without some of these elements. Doggerel even is good if the poetical idea is well burlesqued. Upon the whole we advise all people troubled with that species of itch qualified by the term *scribenda* to practice upon prose unless poetry or rhyme gushes out so spontaneously that they cannot help adopting that form. The *selections* sent here as original might more safely be kept at home, or be presented for what they are, as our stock of good nature may not always insure the perpetrators against exposure.

Articles concerning events and happenings in the county are solicited. The writers of these need only concern themselves to give the facts—we will put them together in proper form if that is not convenient to the writer.

We think the "years of St. Peter" are about spun out, and we suggest to the disputants that now subjects are always most interesting to the public.

ON the first page will be found an account of a duel between JOHN BINNS and SAMUEL STEWART, characters well known by tradition or otherwise to the elderly portion of our readers. Northumberland was once a place of much more relative importance than it now is and was the residence of several persons of considerable distinction, including the renowned Dr. PRIESTLY, De GROUCHY, (brother of the French Marshall whose tardiness or treachery lost the battle of Waterloo to the French) Judge COOPER and others. As illustrative of the difference between that era and the present, we bring forward the fact that Judge COOPER was prosecuted for libel for asserting in a publication that "the President (JOHN ADAMS) is still in the infancy of political mistake." TIMOTHY PICKERING, a statesman of much celebrity and then the Federal Secretary of State, personally conducted the prosecution. COOPER was convicted, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and six months imprisonment. We believe he was afterwards relieved from a portion of this penalty by President JEFFERSON. If every editor now-a-days who charges the President with "political mistake" were similarly treated there would be some wailing from the prisons of the land!

RICHARD PALMER, convicted of voluntary manslaughter at September term, 1870, in Columbia county, was pardoned by Gov. GEARY on Tuesday last, upon a recommendation we believe unanimously made by the members of the bar of this county, including the District Attorney, and other citizens. He has been in the Penitentiary over a year past, and was in the county jail two or three months previously. It will be remembered that PALMER was indicted for the murder of JOHN PHILLIPS, and that the defence made on his trial was that he had killed PHILLIPS in the heat of blood upon detecting a criminal intimacy between the latter and the wife of PALMER. The jury took this view of the subject and acquitted him of murder but convicted him of voluntary manslaughter. The Governor has now interposed and remitted about 10 months of his term of confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Years of St. Peter.

Mr. ORVIS started out by making three distinct assertions. His authority in support of them was respecfully requested. After all his attempts he has not given any, and it is fair to infer that none exist within his knowledge. If he did not know that when he began, that is his fault, not mine. That he finds himself obliged to escape from his dilemma behind a *legal* defense, when the question is one of historical *fact*, is his subterfuge and not mine. I am not obliged either by courtesy, or by what he calls fairness, to let him shift his ground. Mr. ORVIS seems to suppose himself the very first writer on Church Government and Doctrinal Theology. A short course of reading in early church history would greatly surprise him, and could not fail to teach him something. He cannot draw me into a discussion of collateral questions. His original assertions still stand unsupported. They are his own, and by them he must stand or fall. F.

THE best cloak manufactories in this country are surmounted with steeples!

When the *rising generation* shall have done rising, it will have riz to a visible height.

Were it not for public offices and the opportunities offered by "outside barbarians," the yankees would be reduced to the necessity of picking each other's pockets, which *wouldn't pay*. This might drive them to the necessity of adopting HONESTY AS THE BEST POLICY. Principle will never do it.

Respect for grey hairs has been superseded by the general use of hair dyes.

"Young America" having finished the education of her "granny" in the art of sucking eggs, is now persuading the old lady to part with her spectacles and "*go it blind!*"

Offices were formerly instituted "*pro bono publico.*" Now, they are "*pro forma,*" used to rob the public.

"QUIP."

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.—Those who wish to take a religious paper—which at the same time has a Department of Secular News, and expresses freely its views on public affairs, maintaining the right and denouncing corruption wherever it sees proper—will find it in the *New York Observer.*

The Publishers announce that it will enter upon its Jubilee Year in 1872, and that the event will be signalized by the issue of a New Year-Book, an encyclopedia of information and statistics in regard to the Church, and civil and business affairs, such as can be gathered only from an extensive Library. This will be sent free to every subscriber to the paper. Copies of the *Observer* and a Prospectus of the Year-Book sent free to every one who will apply. New subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The students named below have received a "perfect" mark for their industry, good behavior and regular attendance in Room Number 2 of the Graded School, during the past month. Those mentioned for good behavior have not received a single reprimand, and those mentioned for regular attendance have not missed a single session of the school, nor been once tardy through the month.

For industry and good behavior:—Frank Witman, Maggie Brown and Tillie McCarthy.

For regular attendance:—Frank Witman, Maggie Brown and Harry Chamberlin.

Several students whose names would have appeared on the roll were transferred to Room No. 1 shortly before the close of the month.

Lycoming Insurance Company.

The Secretary is out with a statement in which he says the losses by the Chicago fire are now fully ascertained and amount to $450,000. Also, that the assessment levied will liquidate the amount and leave a surplus. He adds "the Capital will remain unimpaired except to such an extent as the Company may deem it expedient to reduce it by the cancellation of undesirable risks."

We understand that a considerable number of the members of the company will refuse to pay the assessment on the ground that the mutual branch of the company is being required to make up the losses of the stockholders branch.

MISS CATHARINE LAZARUS has been appointed Postmistress at Orangeville in place of RIGHTER W. BOWMAN, late P. M. deceased.

We understand that a portion of the Rads took a snap judgment on the other portion, removing the Post office from its former location, and that much dissatisfaction prevails.

IN Luzerne county the election of Sheriff is being contested. The Democratic candidate had a majority of about 500 as counted at the meeting of the return judges. The allegations of fraud as specified have a frivilous look. As integrity cannot be looked for in the Court there, the result may be doubtful.

AN adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Northumberland, will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Muncy on Tuesday the 21st of November, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of Ordaining and Installing the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, Pastor elect of said Church.

THE first through train from Lewistown to Selinsgrove, over the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, arrived at Selinsgrove on the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock M. There was much rejoicing at Selinsgrove over the event.

ON Sunday night a week, an incendiary match was applied to the ware room of the Adam's Express Company near the Herdic House, Williamsport. The building was destroyed, but the goods were all saved.

THE Lewisburg, Centre, and Spruce Creek Railroad, has been finished as far as Mifflinburg, and freight and passenger trains make regular trips to that place from Lewisburg.

HON. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of Williamsport, was recently tendered the appointment of Commissioner of Indian affairs, at Washington, but he declined it.

WE have used the printing inks of C. E. ROBINSON & BRO., for a long time and they have always given the utmost satisfaction. See card.

DR. REBER has removed his office to the rooms over the First National Bank.

INDIAN SUMMER.—Indian Summer appears to be now upon us. An exchange thus paraphrases this delightful season of the year: This peculiar season is a period of warm, pleasant weather, which usually occurs every year over the northern part of the United States after the autumnal storms, and often continues without interruption for two or three weeks, when it is succeeded by cold weather and the chilling blasts of winter. It appears to be a more decided season of the year in this portion of the country than nearer the coast, and in the region of the great lakes it is especially noticeable. The water during its continuance remains placid, in marked contrast with their disturbed condition in the early part of the autumn, the weather mild and the atmosphere filled with a peculiar haziness. At this time the forests are in their brightest colors, the leaves before their fall assuming the brilliant autumnal hues peculiar to the American climate. This "Indian Summer" is so called after the natives of our soil, as it appears to be indigenous to this country.

It was regarded by the aborigines, from whom it derived its name, as a favorite season, and as stated by Rev. James Freeman, as a gift from their most Honored Deity, the God of the Southwest winds, and to whom they believe they go to after their decease.

AN ingenius Frenchman, who was was recently brought before the Commissaire of Police, in Paris, charged with beating his wife, patriotically vindicated his action on the ground that the woman was the daughter of a Prussian. This mitigating circumstance ensured a lighter punishment than would otherwise have been inflicted on him.

THE officers and soldiers who served in the army under the Empire are extensively signing an address to the ex-Emperor, which will be sent to that personage when a sufficient number of signatures shall have been obtained. The contents of the document have not been made public, although it may be presumed that it expresses, at least, sympathy with the Emperor in his exile.

IN the German Parliament, the proposition to pay salaries to members of that body was defeated recently by a large vote.

LOCAL NOTICES.

PERSONS having Deeds and Mortgages recorded, lying in this office, will please call and take them out, for reasons not here explained.

W. H. JACOBY, Recorder.
BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 3, 1871.

NEW Rochelle, (Lawton) Blackberry vines for sale, $5. per hundred, by JOSEPH GARRISON Bloomsburg, Pa.

SINGERS New Family Sewing Machines—ten dollars cash—balance in monthly installments' J. A. DOHAN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. no.26-tf

GIRTON is receiving tubs, cans and shell OYSTERS almost daily, at his new place on Centre Street, near Clark and Wolf's Store.

R. A. CARMAN of Benton has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the people. 41*

WE would advise all that want good Furniture to go to G. W. CORRELL, he has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of Furniture which he will sell cheaper than ever for cash or ready pay. His motto is quick sales and small profits.

THE statements made by dealers in other machines, that they sell New Singer Sewing Machines is not true. The Singer Manufactory supply no machines in Columbia county, except to their an thorized agent, J. A. DOHAN. no.26-tf

CLARK & WOLF have an assortment of goods now that would be a credit to any town or store in the State. Even their lengthy advertisement can not do justice to the subject. It is well worth the time to call and see the goods and how cheap they can be sold.

A GENERAL assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, wholesale and retail at A. D. WENR's Book Store, opposite the Court House. Miscellaneous books, portmonaies, stereoscopic pictures, games, picture-books, blank-books of all kinds, etc., etc. n38-tf.

A NEW and elegant assortment of fall and winter goods has just been received by S. H. MILLER & SON, which they offer at very low prices. Also all articles usually kept in a dry goods store. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach, are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. A tea-spoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS will do this when all else fails.

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by "JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT," is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone.

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well-known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use "PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS." For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use "JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT."

INVALIDS ABUSED.—Nothing can be more cruel than to deceive the sick and ailing. Yet to delude them is literally a business. The wisest plan they can pursue is to avail themselves of specifics which have stood the test of time, and are recommended by persons of high social standing, by the medical profession, and by the rational claims to public confidence, put forth in their behalf. Foremost among this class of remedies stand *Hoofland's German Bitters* and *German Tonic*, the Approved Vegetable Remedies for Dispepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint and Constipation. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS WAMTED FOR
KNOTS UNTIED.
By the *celebrated detective* officer,
GEO. S. McWATTERS,
A startling narrative of 25 years experience in ferreting out and bringing to justice BANK ROBBERS, COUNTERFEITERS, THIEVES, PICK-POCKETS, GAMBLERS, SWINDLERS, CONFIDENCE MEN, &c., &c., many of the most *remarkable* cases on record, revealing *deep and diabolical* schemes *for* CRIME and DESTRUCTION in high life as well as low life, and disclosing the plans used in *committing the most dark and studied* villainy. It is thrilling in incident, *full* of startling *developments*, very cheap, and sells almost *at sight*.
For circulars and terms address
HUBBARD BROS., Publishers,
oct6'71-tf 723 Sansom St., Phila.

LOOK HERE!
Are you tired of obtaining a living by hard labor? If so, I have for sale A CANAL GROCERY and FEED STORE with dwelling sufficient for three families, in which you can make an easy and comfortable living, and if you try can clear five hundred dollars a year besides. All for the small sum of Two Thousand dollars. Stock and fixtures included, ready for business. Come and see for yourselves or address
B. GARRISON,
Shickshinny
nov3'71-2m* Luzerne Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. J. ROBBINS and L. J. TAYLOR, transacting business under the firm name of ROBBINS & TAYLOR has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. J. ROBBINS will carry on the business, as heretofore and settle the accounts of the firm.
J. J. ROBBINS,
L. J. TAYLOR,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 27, 1871-3t.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Proprietors
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar. 19, '69-tf.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.
We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICES and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of those officers.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
IS AT
E. M. KNORR'S
CHEAPEST AND BEST
The County Affords
AT
CASH PRICES
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS
IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL,
Come and Examine
Before Purchasing Elsewhere,
E. M. KNORR,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
September 8 1871-tf.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after July 17, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.40	1.14	1.45	10.05
Pittston	8.15	11.52	2.11	10.36
Kingston } & W.Barre }	8.1	12.01	2.33	11.00
Plymouth	8.18	12.06	2.40	
Shickshinny	7.30	12.60	3.18	
Berwick	7.25	12.56	3.34	
Bloom	8.55	1.14	3.57	
Danville		10.50	4.27	

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after August 6th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.10 A. M., Daily (except Sunday's) to Williamsport for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.
2.50 A. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.
4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, via. Erie railroad from Elmira.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

4.10 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.
10.55 A. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

WM. M. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISH, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1871. SUMMER ARANGEMENTS. 1871.
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South, Lv.	STATIONS,	Mail North Lv.
8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	6.25 p.m
9.00 "	Muncy,	5.50 "
9.09 "	Milton,	5.40 "
10.21 "	Danville,	4.30 "
10.38 "	Rupert,	4.12 "
10.47 "	Catawissa,	4.04 "
11.50 "	Ringtown,	3.00 "
12.23 p.m.	Summit,	2.30 "
12.33 "	Quakake,	2.10 "
12.48 "	E. Mahonoy June,	1.45 "
1.20 "	Dine Tamaqua, Dine.	12.52 "
4.25 "	Reading,	10.40 a.m.
5.15 "	Pottsville,	"
7.00 "	Philadelphia,	8.15 "
1.25 "	Dine Mauch Chunk, dine	7.05 p.m.
5.51 "	Bethlehem,	2.30 noon
3.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	9.45 a.m
2.55 "	Easton,	11.35 "
	New York, via Liberty st.,	
5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	9.00 "
6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	9.00 "
5.00 a.m.	Boston,	9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.
New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, May 15, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Allentown, Slatington, Lehighton, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3.00, 8.05, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 3.50, and 9.20 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.10 a. m. train without change.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m. train from N. Y without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Phila'd, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 2.00 p.m. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.40 p.m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 6.52, 10.50, a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.35 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.00 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.27 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.25 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 3.45 p. m., passing Reading at 6.20 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 8.40 p.m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 9.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 5.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.57 9.05 a. m., 5.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.30, 9.50 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 & 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connect ing with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.52 p. m. returning leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading, leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 12.40 a. m., and 4.40 p. m.) and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 5.00 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 8.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m.* and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Machy.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.
The Winter Term of this Institution will open TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1871,
and continue eleven weeks. Tuition from $4.00 to $8.00. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, together with Latin, Greek, French and German. Good board can be obtained at $3.00 per week, or rooms furnished to those who wish to board themselves. For further particulars address
J. E. SCHOONOVER, Principal, or
Dr. O. A. MEGARGELL, Secretary.
Orangeville, Oct. 27, 1871-1m.

TOWN MAP OF BLOOMSBURG.
In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia county: In the matter of the town map of Bloomsburg, made by Samuel Neyhard and submitted for correction and approval to said court.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the said Court to report the evidence offered by citizens against and in favor of the correctness of said map, together with his opinion in regard to any matter complained of in relation thereto, will attend at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the twentieth day of November, proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to discharge the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they shall think proper and be heard.
M. E. JACKSON,
oct27'71-2w Commissioner.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
A THRILLING BOOK
Entitled
KNOTS UNTIED.
By the *celebrated detective* officer,
GEO. S. McWATTERS,
A startling narrative of 25 years experience in ferreting out and bringing to justice BANK ROBBERS, COUNTERFEITERS, THIEVES, PICK-POCKETS, GAMBLERS, SWINDLERS, CONFIDENCE MEN, &c., &c., many of the most *remarkable* cases on record, revealing *deep and diabolical* schemes *for* CRIME and DESTRUCTION in high life as well as low life, and disclosing the plans used in *committing the most dark and studied* villainy. It is thrilling in incident, *full* of startling *developments*, very cheap, and sells almost *at sight*.
For circulars and terms address
HUBBARD BROS., Publishers,
oct6'71-tf 723 Sansom St., Phila.

NEW
GOODS
AT
M. P. LUTZ'S,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
For Every Body.
—:o:—
CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS.
SHAWLS
At Last Year's Prices.
NO ADVANCE ON PRINTS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS
IN BLOOMSBURG.
BROWER'S BLOCK,
NEXT TO COURT HOUSE.

MILLER'S STORE.
S. H. MILLER & SON,
have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Their stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Silks,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER & SON,
oct 1871—t Bloomsburg Pa.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Mart's store,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.
of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C,
oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 1'71—1y

CLARK & WOLF'S COLUMN.
NEW GOODS
WHICH ARE NOW IN STORE.
THEY WILL SELL THEM
Low For Cash
OR
PRODUCE.
CLARK & WOLF
HAVE
Reduced the Price on Many of their Spring and Summer Styles of Dress Goods
CALL AND SEE.
Opposite Brown's Hotel
BLOOMSBURG.

We offer a SILK CORDED POPLIN that sold at $1.50 now at $1.35 per yard.
A splendid JAPANESE STRIPE at $1.00 per yard.
A full line of BLACK ALPACA from 30 cents to $1.75 per yard.
Our 85 cent Alpaca can't be beat, our 75 cent Alpaca prime.
And you know our 65 ct. Alpaca is the best in the Market for the money.
A Sixteen bone CORSET at 70 cents.
Our $1.50 Long bone CORSET is worth buying.
Bleached and unbleached MUSLIN, a full stock.
APPLETON A., at 14 cents by the bolt, 15 cents by the yard.
OIL CLOTHS 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.
TEA SETTS of 46 pieces, Iron stone ware at $3.75 per sett.
Our stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c., is full and at the lowest figures.
Our stock of NOTIONS is full and complete.
BOOTS and SHOES, a full line.
CLARK & WOLF are closing out their stock of SHAWLS at reduced prices, many of them at cost.
We carried no stock of FURS over from last season, our present stock is large and all new, and we offer them from $2 50 to $25.00 per set.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKING at $1.05, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75.
Ladies FRINGED SUITING CLOTH for Polonaises at $2.00 per yard.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbader, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1871,
a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows:
The homestead farm of the decedent, lying in Franklin township in Columbia county, bounded by lands of J. T. Reeder, lands of Philip Monhardt, lands of Yetter's heirs, lands of Moses Hower, lands of H. J. Reeder, lands of Elias Weaver, lands of Wm. Stoker, lands of John Hower and George Scott and others, containing
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT ACRES
and twenty-nine perches—whereon are erected a large brick dwelling house, a large bank barn, sheds and outhouses, with a large apple and fruit orchard, with a well at house, and a spring, and well at barn, and a second excellent and large spring on south side of the farm. There is on the farm
28 ACRES OF TIMBER.
The property lies three miles from Catawissa, on the public road leading from that place to Elysburg. The neighborhood good and healthy, and the land in an excellent state of cultivation. No more desirable property has been offered for many years.
Also, a lot of timber land—the undivided sixty-sevenths—adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artly and others. To be disposed of in one piece, or in three lots of about
TWENTY ACRES EACH,
as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh made to the purchasers.
Also, will be offered a tract of land adjoining H. F. Clark, lands of Stocker & Gingles, lands of P. Monhardt and T. Reeder, containing
SEVENTY-ONE ACRES,
more or less, whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon house, a spring house and all other necessary outbuildings.—There is also a spring of excellent water, a good orchard and fruit of all kinds, with about four acres of chestnut timber. All in excellent order and cultivation.
The lands will be offered at the Homestead in the order advertised. The
GRAIN IN THE GROUND
IS RESERVED.
Possession of the timber tract or tracts, immediately upon paying the purchase money or securing the same to be paid. And of the other two tracts on the first of April, A. D. 1872, upon compliance with the conditions.
Stamps and conveyances to be at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers.
C. D. L. KOSTENBADER,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Administrators.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 20th, 1871—ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to sale at the late residence of Daniel Leiby, deceased, in Locust township, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit:
No. 1. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated in Locust township, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a stone corner, thence along the public road by lands of the late Peter Hoffman, north eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes east twenty-eight and three-tenth perches to a ——, thence by lands of Layfett Winn, north four degrees west one hundred and forty-five perches to a ——, thence by land of Wm. H. Sayer in sight of Ann Lobdale, south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west twenty-eight and three-tenth perches to a stone, thence by lands of Henry Keller, south four degrees, east one hundred and forty-six and four tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing
TWENTY-THREE ACRES
and forty and a half perches of land, and the usual allowance, &c. Whereon is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, a bank Barn and other out buildings.
No. 2. All that certain piece or lot of land situate in the township and county and State aforesaid: Beginning at a post corner near a whitеoak, thence by lands of Joseph Wharton, north eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes east fifty-one and four-tenth perches to a post, thence by same, north five degrees and forty-five minutes, west twenty-one and six-tenth perches to a ——, thence by lands of Layfett Winn, south eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes, west fifty-one and four-tenth perches to a ——, thence by the same, south five degrees and forty-seven minutes, east twenty-one and six-tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing
6 ACRES AND 44 PERCHES
of land, and the usual allowance, &c.
Also, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to wit:
Corn, Buckwheat and Potatoes by the bushel, and hay and straw by the ton, and Corn Fodder by the bundle. Terms made known on day of sale.
HENRY KELLER,
October 2, 1871. Administrator.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one-half interest in the well-known
FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also the entire stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, Harness, &c., also a comfortable dwelling house which is offered a good home dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, known as the Dr. Lott property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.
Price reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address,
WILLIAM SCHUYLER,
oct, 6,'71-tf Orangeville, Columbia co. Pa.

"WIDE AWAKE & FAST ASLEEP,"
pair of superb Frozen Oil Chromos—subjects LIFE SIZE—exquisite *fac-similes* of original Oil Paintings—FREE TO EVERY subscriber to
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in 2 months; another 672 in 45 days; another 418 in one week; one 47 in one day; and many others equally as well, making from $5 and $10 to $30 per day. Takes on s

Humorous.

A Sad Story.

Among a savage clan
Of cannibalish people
A missionary man
Set up his modest steeple.

And there each day he would
Pursue his noble labors;
He told them to be good,
And bade them love their neighbors.

The cannibals, with grins,
Gave ear to themes he treated;
They crossed their tawny shins,
And on their hams were seated.

And yet they were not lost,
That missionary's labors;
He taught them to his cost
The way to love their neighbors.

For one day, when for prayers
Those cannibals they met him,
They caught him unawares—
They killed him and they ate him!

They said they found him good,
He'd practiced what he taught them—
And now they understood
The goodness he had brought them.

And when they filled each maw,
They said, while they deplored him;
"They'd loved him—live and raw—
But, roasted, they adored him!"

WHAT do great liars do when they die? They lie still.

CAN a lover be called a suitor when he don't suit her?

A DRUNKARD upon hearing that the world was round, said that accounted for his rolling about so much.

AN incorrigible bore at our elbow wants to know if W-o-r-c-e-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why R-o-c-h-e-s-t-e-r don't spell Rooster.

Dogs beat dentists. They insert natural teeth. But it is putting them in that hurts, rather than the pulling them out.

A CHICAGO paper says a good deal of our religion is simple starch. That's the reason it washes out of some folks so easily.

A SENSITIVE old bachelor says that pretty girls always affect him just as ornamental confectionery does—they give him the heartburn.

SOME one says that the lion and lamb may lie down together in this world, but when the lion gets up it will be hard work to find the lamb.

THE Mobile *Register* of a recent date contains the following: "The Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court was on one of his customary sprees last Tuesday."

"WHAT substitute can there be for the endearments of one's sister?" exclaimed Mary. "The endearments of some other fellow's sister," replied John.

A WOMAN at a revival meeting in Ohio, said she found her jewelry was dragging her down to perdition, and so gave it to a younger sister.

A NEW YORK clergyman recently spoke of a woman having "the pearl-drops of affection hanging glistening on her cheeks." He meant to say that she cried.

A MILWUKEE woman, whose husband had been persecuted to death by a creditor, married the creditor and persecuted him to death in less than six months. Time sets things even.

A STRONG mind is sometimes more easily impressed than a weak one. For example you cannot so easily convince a fool that you are a philosopher, as you can a philosopher that you are a fool.

WHEN a Radical politician leaves with a large amount of government funds in his pockets, the government organs announce that his accounts are "adjusted," and his stealings are called "irregularities."

A LITTLE bit of a thing, who had just got back from a party, was asked by her mamma how she had enjoy herself. "Oh, mamma!" she said, "I'm so full of happiness; I couldn't be no happier, without I was bigger."

AT the dinner of an Irish association not long since, the following toast was given: "Here's to the President of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty, and may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

A BALMY fellow bragging that he could carry a barrel of pork without difficulty, was suddenly put to his trumps when told that he was frequently seen staggering under a load of less than 175 of corned meat.

"Now, my boy," said a committeeman, "if I had a mince pie, and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry and should take half the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak up loud—loud, so the people can hear." "The plate," shouted the boy.

THE Columbus (Ohio) State Journal says: "A deformed chicken of common breed, the deformity resulting from a broken back, was entered at the Muskingum county fair as a Hungarian cock of the 'Slavi Magyar breed,' just imported, and the judges, after inspecting it, awarded it the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows ever seen in the county."

"WELL, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?"

"O, yes, very good farmer, he makes two crops in one year."

"How is that, Sambo?"

"Why, he sell all his hay in the fall, and makes money once; den in de spring he sells all de hides ob de cattle dat die for de lack ob de hay, and makes money twice."

BEWARE OF THE CURLS.—People should be careful in the application of acids. A young lady with golden tresses fainted the other night, and an alarmed friend bathed her forehead with vinegar, and in the most expeditious manner bathed all the golden color out of her friend's hair. This act of mistaken kindness spoilt a matrimonial engagement, and imparted such an acidity to her disposition that it is almost impossible to live in the same house with her.

AT a recent spiritual sitting there was present a woman who mourned the loss of her consort; and, as the manifestations began to respond, the spirit of the departed Benedict appeared upon the scene. Of course the widow was now anxious to engage in conversation with the absent one, and the following dialogue ensued:

Widow—"Are you in the spirit world?"

The Lamented—"I am."

Widow—"How long have you been there?"

The Lamented—"Oh,—some time."

Widow—"Don't you want to come back and be with your lonely wife?"

The Lamented—"Not if I know myself! It's hot enough here."

Miscellaneous.

The Teeth.

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century Peter Kalm a Swede, visited America, and wrote sensibly about what he saw. He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea and other hot beverages; and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, &c., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep the mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surfaces in good working order; when the mouth is open, the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tiedolourcux, decay, looseness, and eventual loss of teeth. Mr. Catlin scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the white race specially in comparison with the red. We keep our mouths open far too much; the Indian warrior sleeps, hunts and smiles with his mouth shut, and respires through the nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to closed lips, one is excellent—when you are angry, keep your mouth shut. —[Chamber's Journal.

THE "AIRE."—A writer in the *Overland Monthly* gives the following interesting description of what the people of Buenos Ayres call the *aire*:—He was sitting with the American proprietor of a *quinta*, one warm noontime, with doors and windows all open, and sipping a glass of wine, when he experienced a sudden but not unpleasant sensation, like a quick, light chill, which lasted not longer than a quarter of a second. At the same time a sharp click proceeded from the bottle and wine glasses, as if they had been lightly rapped by some small object. "That's the *aire*." "What's the *aire*?" asked the guest. "If you attempt to lift the bottle," said the host, "you will find it cut in two; and you will also discover that the glasses have shared the same fate." This was found to be true. No satisfactory explanation can be given of this phenomenon, but it is thought to be entirely electrical. If a dog or other animal should happen to be heated at the time it comes in contact with the *aire*, it is instantly fixed in its then position. If a dog is about to scratch his ear, his hind leg would be held rigidly as if in the act for several successive days. Mankind are not wholly exempt from its influences, and people who have been caught in that position by the *aire* are frequently seen with their heads turned half round, as if looking over their shoulders. The effects are readily reduced by poulticing, and have never occasioned serious results.

THERE is only one territory of any size, and never has been but one, occupied by any considerable population, from which woman is absolutely excluded. Yet such a place exists to-day, and has existed for centuries. As far back as history reaches, to all females it has been forbidden ground. This bachelor's Arcadia is situated on a bold plateau between the old peninsula of Acte in the Grecian Archipelago, and the mainland. Here, in the midst of cultivated fields and extensive woodlands, dwell a monastic confederation of Greek Christians, with twenty-three convents, and numbering more than seven thousand souls, and not one of the monasteries dates from a later time than the twelfth century. A few soldiers guard the borders of this anti-female land, and no woman is allowed to cross the frontier. Nor is this all; the rule is extended to every female creature, and from time immemorial no cow, mare, hen, duck or goose has been permitted to make acquaintance with hill or valley of Mount Athos territory. A traveller was startled by the abrupt question, "What sort of human creatures are women?" The very idea of woman, whether as mother, wife or sister, is almost lost. To all woman-haters, to bachelors of over forty years' standing; to all men who seek refuge from the wiles and ways of the opposite sex, this region can be safely recommended as a haven of refuge.

JAPAN.—James Brooks writes from Japan that the national food is fish. There is not an ocean or river creature that the Japs do not eat, even sharks, and the uglier the more appetizing. And most of the fish sold are not dead fish, but living, jumping, wriggling, fish. You buy an eel all squirming. The fish-market men bring their fish to the market in water tubs, and the fishermen keep a huge bamboo water fish tank on each side of the junks, into which they throw the creatures that they haul up, or in. So much is thought of the fish here, that on a certain festival day every family that has had a boy born during the year hangs out a great painted fish to boast of it. Mr. Brooks says:

"I thought once, while on the Nile, that the Egyptians, who could turn sands into gardens, were the great farmers of the world; but the Egyptians could make no such farming gardens as these. Proud as I am of the arts, marvelous doings of my own country, I blush when I compare American farming with this! Here are rich fields artificially created, luxuriant in beauty now, terraced from hill side up and down, and watered by the hill streams, or not watered, as the husbandman wills. There are barley fields, and bean fields, and fields of all sorts of Japan agricultural productions. Forests cap all the hill tops. Two crops are raised in Japan in one year, even on the rice fields."

WHITEWASH.—The following receipt is one of those indorsed by the Light House Board of the United States. Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, put in boiling water, and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes.

Court Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of December, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 11th day of Sept., in the year (L. S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Isaac Grover, late of Centre township deceased.
2. Widow of George Masters, late of Greenwood township deceased.
3. Widow of John Mastellar, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob Yohe, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5. Widow of George W. Yeager, late of Locust township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the 6th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of Josiah B. Karshner, Guardian of the person and estate of Rush D. Marteeay, a minor child of Henry Marteeay, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.
2. The account of David Kitchen, Guardian of the person and estate of McKeivy Kitchen, a minor child of Henry Kitchen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased.
3. The account of Thomas Hutchinson, Guardian of the person and estate of Amanda E. Fadon, a minor child of James Fadon, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased.
4. The account of William H. Abbott, Administrator of John Wampole, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased.
5. The first and final account of M. E. Jackson, Trustee to sell Real Estate of Samuel Blank, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.
6. The account of Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator of Andrew J. Sloan, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Snyder, Jr., the surviving Executor of Daniel Snyder, Sr., late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased.
8. The account of A. H. Parker, Guardian of the persons and Estate of Frank Cotner and Hurley Cotner, minor children of Simon Cotner, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased.
9. The first and final account of William H. Faulds, Administrator of Elizabeth Cook, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased.
10. The account of Joseph P. Severt, Administrator of Daniel Seyer, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased.
11. The second and final account of Conrad Kreamer and B. F. Fruit, Administrators of Dr. Simon Cotner, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased.
12. The first and final account of S. B. Bowman, Executor of Frederick Nicely, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Gilbert H. Fowler, surviving Trustee of Isaac Fowler, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
14. The first account of George Scott, administrator of C. H. Reinsnyder, late of Cattawissa, Columbia county, deceased.
15. The account of Jacob H. Fritz, guardian of the person and estate of Persilla Fritz, a minor child of John Fritz, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Stecse, Samuel Jacoby.
Benton—Robert L. P. Colley.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bower.
Centre—Stephen Hutton.
Centralia—Patrick Killen.
Catawissa—Nathan Heiwig.
Franklin—Clinton Mendenhall.
Fishingcreek—Enoch Miller, Levi Bushline.
Hemlock—Sylvester Pursel, H. D. Mellride.
Locust—John Delly, Shultz Knittle.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Madison—Adam Read, Robert Butler, Thomas J. Swisher.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Main—George W. Fisher.
Orange—M. C. Vance.
Pine—Thomas McBride.
Sugarloaf—Cyrus Lariah, Ezekiel Cole.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—James Cadman, W. W. Furman, Montgomery S. Williams, Charles Fornwalt, Charles Thomas, Lafayette Fuller, J. K. Eyer.
Benton—Jeremiah Stiles, John A. Kline.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Berwick—William Ross.
Beaver—Samuel Fisher, Jr.
Centre—Tilman Strouse, Jesse Hoffman, Joseph P. Conner.
Catawissa—Daniel Geiger.
Centralia—Joseph M. Freck.
Conyngham—James Dewey.
Greenwood—A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—Charles H. Dellerick, Daniel Neyhard, John Miller, George Wenner.
Locust—George Fetterman.
Madison—Jason Cotner, Albert Girton.
Mifflin—Michael Heller, Joseph O. Winterstein, Eleazer Schweppenheiser.
Mentour—Reuben Rouch.
Orange—Ellis Bower.
Pine—Luther A. Garman.
Sugarloaf—John Cole, Andrew Hess.
Scott—H. F. Oman, John Turner.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—James F. McBride, Judah P. Boone.
Briarcreek—Lamon Martz, Freas Fowler.
Benton—John Baker, Samuel Appleman.
Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—Robert Manning.
Catawissa—Joseph Hartman, John Erwine, Henry J. Miller.
Centre—Samuel Creveling.
Fishingcreek—Wm. W. McCollum.
Greenwood—Edward Henry J. H. Ikeler, M. M. Kline, John P. Kester, Wm. Kiger.
Jackson—Jacob Young, John Jayecox.
Locust—Wm. Billig.
Mifflin—David Brown, Lewis Eckrote.
Maine—David Stumm.
Madison—Solomon Barnhart, Wm. B. McBride
Mentour—John Weaver, Andrew Ciarz.
Orange—Benjamin Wertman, Abner Welsh, James Ferguson.
Pine—Jacob Dreibiebis.
Scott—Hiram H. Brown.
Sugarloaf—Amos Hess, James Seward.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex. relations* Patrick Burke and Michael Mulligan vs. Lawrence Curran and Michael Maloney.
Edward McCall et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
George A. Frick vs. Thomas Mackhouse, Exrs.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al vs. Hugh W. Mellegoids.
Wm. Stackhouse vs. Andrew Freas, Admrs.
L. Herdle's use vs. B. H. Creveling et. al.
David J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
A. B. Stewart's use vs. James N. Jones.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Joseph Miller vs. N. L. Campbell.
Peter Hayman's use vs. Jacob Shaffer, Jr.
Brumbaut & Co. vs. McNinch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Hess vs. Samuel Creasy adm'r.
Shultz & Fenstion vs. Alfred Irvine.
Wm. A. Kline vs. James V. Gillaspy.
James V. Gillaspy vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Clement G. Ricketts administrator, vs. David Sweeny et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Bagenbuch.
Thomas Connor vs. Martin Gaughlin.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School district.
Wm. A. Case vs. Bloom Township.
Nathan Welsh vs. John Hoffman.
Peter C. Eckrot vs. Alfred Irvine.
John McAnall vs. Wm. Jacoby.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
David J. Waller vs. Wesley Wirt.
Stephen Thomas vs. The Penn'a Canal Co.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
O. R. Mellick vs. John Yeagers, adm'r.
John L. Kline's use vs. W. B. Yocum, et. al.
E. Satterthwait vs. Fred. F. Metserou.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Rinehob & Walton.
Hannah Rose's adm'r. vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Michael Malon vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Rodger Dixon vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
George W. Rockel vs. Philip Appleman, et. al.
Charles Brown vs. Jos. R. Vanderslice.
David Stauffer vs. Hiram Thomas.
Solomon Hiney vs. William Walp.
Joseph Fry vs. Simon Reedy.
Wm. T. Shuman vs. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. Co.
Daniel Snyder's use vs. M. C. McCollum et. al.
Tilman Strouse vs. Wm. M. Freck.
E. G. Ricketts vs. John Sweeney et. al.
George K. Hess vs. Joseph Wise et. al.
J. Smith & Son vs. George K. Hess.
Emeline Mensch vs. Levi Brodbender et. al.
U. J. Campbell & Co. vs. William Houck.
Bogart & Kreamer vs. Wm. Barter.
Michael Malon vs. Nicholas Kludt.
A. W. Eaton vs. John L. Hossler.
A. W. Eaton et. al. vs. B. F. Warner et. al.
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan et. al.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. M. C. Freck.
A. B. Stewart et. al. vs. Frances B. Jolley et. al.
Wm. Milnes vs. Jonas Doty.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas Trench.
Jeremiah Hess' use vs. John Hoffman et. al.
Frank F. Brockway vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
J. P. Linnell's Exrs vs. Aaron W. Hess et. al.
George Wallmoyer's sons vs. John Stiner.
A. Parlee & Co. vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Susanah Gilham vs. Martin M. Brobst.
Mary Latweiler vs. Aaron Smith.
Henry Fry vs. Jacob Deiffenbach.
Mordecai Millard vs. H. W. McReynolds.
Thomas Williams vs. John Cain.
Daniel Boyer vs. Wellington Yeager.

Miscellaneous.

I. W. NILES,

MUSIC WAREROOMS

A general assortment of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE ALWAYS ON HAND.

VIOLINS,

CONCERTINAS,

FLAGOLETS,

FIFES,

DRUMS,

HARMONICAS, &c.

VIOLIN STRINGS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

A BETTER ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

THE TEMPLE ANGELIC ORGAN WHICH HAS THE SWEETEST TONE THAT CAN BE FOUND IN A REED ORGAN.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooom Main Street, below Market, opposite Voreli's furniture warerooms, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug.25'71-ly

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and prompt ness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached & Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton & All wool flannels &c., &c.,
A good stock of Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles a patterns,
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction. oct 13 71—tf C. C. MARR.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes, men's and boys's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county. Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor. oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 257.

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. jan1'71

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Jan 1'871

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.
Jan 1'71

Miscellaneous.

CONSUMPTION,

ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case preserved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convicting.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originated in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition, the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver, and thence comes the extinguishing result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum. They possess all the blood—searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND,"

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbations of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It endures and ripens the tubercular and diseased portions of the lungs, in the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten thing that it accepted is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood of the womanhood that was,

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the next point to gain.

To despair or cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; counseled to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I tried and obtained the cure preparations which I now offer to the public, and they madea perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since."

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continues to see patients at their office, No. 15 North 6th street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and bind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills need to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite, Of returning health in general the first unerring sign is appetite. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough leaves, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families, as a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylactine against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street Philadelphia, wholesale agents. may 19'71 ly

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Goodensville, Va.
SAMUL G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Blood Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

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We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffes arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

Mr. CONRAD FREEMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. J. K. MELLOR will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references.

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Baltimore, M. D.

I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons is now selling and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $110. Terms easy. June 23

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Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Mustache, in from two to three months, on any person over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to prove to a very strong beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. Try it! It is no humbug. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER, Greenville, Adams County, Penna aug.18,'71-ly.

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Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whisker, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$1000 will be given for any incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

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